

10/617497

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:06:48 ON 27 JUN 2006
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provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 JUN 2006 HIGHEST RN 889573-50-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 JUN 2006 HIGHEST RN 889573-50-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

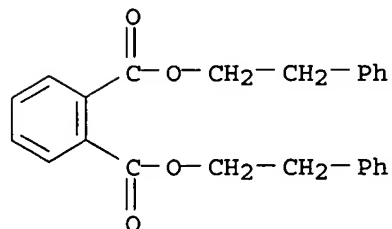
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

L1 E "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/CN 5
1 S E3
E "2-PHENYLETHYL TOLUATE"/CN 5
E "2-PHENYLETHYL TOLUATE"/CN 5
E "DI-2-PHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
E "DI-2-PHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
E "2-DIPHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
L2 1 S 13330-42-2/RN
L3 1 S 203587-50-2/RN
L4 1 S 500286-29-3/RN

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 13330-42-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-phenylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Phenethyl alcohol, phthalate (2:1)
CN Phthalic acid, diphenethyl ester (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Di- β -phenylethyl phthalate
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C24 H22 O4

10/617497

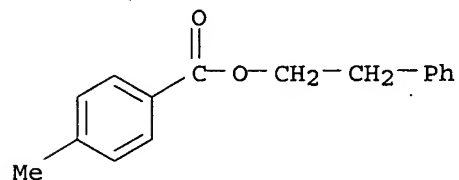
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, DETHERM*,
USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 203587-50-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 1998
CN Benzoic acid, 4-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN NSC 27876
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H16 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, USPAT2, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

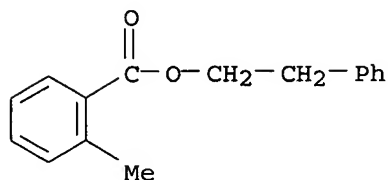
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 500286-29-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 24 Mar 2003
CN Benzoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

CN NSC 27873
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H16 O2
SR Chemical Library
Supplier: AKos Consulting and Solutions GmbH
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L5 4 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:49 ON 27 JUN 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Jun 2006 VOL 145 ISS 1
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Jun 2006 (20060626/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L1	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/
		CN		
L2	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	13330-42-2/RN
L3	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	203587-50-2/RN
L4	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	500286-29-3/RN
L5	4	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4
L6	263	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
				OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
L7	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DI(1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
				OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

L8 3916 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR
PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
L9 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND
(SOLUBILIS? OR SOLUBILIZ?)

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/
CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 13330-42-2/RN
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 203587-50-2/RN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 500286-29-3/RN
L5 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4
L6 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
L7 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DI(1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE
L8 3916 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR
PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
L11 83 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND
(SOLUBILIT? OR DISSOLUT? OR DISSOL#)
L12 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND (ORGANIC OR
ORG) (W) (COMPOUND OR COMP##)

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/
CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 13330-42-2/RN
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 203587-50-2/RN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 500286-29-3/RN
L5 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4
L6 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
L7 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DI(1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE
L8 3916 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR
PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
L10 52416 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUBILIZATION+ALL/CT
L13 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND L10

L14 12 S L9 OR L12 OR L13

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 05 Jan 2006

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:7261 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:113882

TITLE: **Solubilization** of triazine UV-screening
agents with arylalkyl benzoate
compounds/amide-based oils and photoprotective
compositions comprising them

INVENTOR(S): Candau, Didier; Fiandino, Cecile

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006002872	A1	20060105	US 2005-172885	20050705
FR 2872418	A1	20060106	FR 2004-51421	20040702
EP 1618927	A1	20060125	EP 2005-291123	20050525
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
CA 2510328	AA	20060102	CA 2005-2510328	20050621
JP 2006016397	A2	20060119	JP 2005-194386	20050701
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2004-51421	A 20040702
			US 2004-589007P	P 20040720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:113882

AB Topically applicable photoprotective compns. having improved sun protection factor, cosmetic properties and/or stability contain (a) at least one 1,3,5-triazine UV-screening agent, (b) at least one mixture including (i) at least one arylalkyl benzoate compound, and (ii) at least one oil containing in its structure at least one amide unit. For example, a sunscreen composition comprised (weight%) (i) Phase A containing polydimethylsiloxane 0.5, preservatives 1.0, stearic acid 1.5, glyceryl monostearate/PEG stearate mixture 1.0, cetylstearyl glucoside/cetylstearyl alc. mixture 2.0, cetyl alc. 0.5, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 2.0, 2-phenylethyl benzoate (X-Tend 226) 10, N-lauroyl iso-Pr sarcosinate (Eldew SL-205) 10, and ethylhexyl triazone (Uvinul T 150) 5, (ii) Phase B containing sequestering agent 0.1, glycerol 5.0, xanthan gum 0.2, monocetyl phosphate 1.0, and water to 100, and (iii) Phase C containing isoheaxadecane 1.0, acrylic acid/stearyl methacrylate copolymer 0.2, and triethanolamine as needed.

IT 94-47-3, 2-Phenylethyl benzoate

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(X-Tend 226; solubilization of triazine UV-screening agents with arylalkyl benzoate compds./amide-based oils and photoprotective compns. comprising them)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:614472 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:120093

TITLE: Solubilizing agents for active or functional organic compounds

INVENTOR(S): Bertz, Steven H.; Makarovsky, Ilya; Laura, Donna N.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 961,564.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005152858	A1	20050714	US 2004-7744	20041208
US 2005008586	A1	20050113	US 2003-617497	20030711

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

US 2005019280	A1	20050127	US 2004-859533	20040602
US 2006067900	A1	20060330	US 2004-952948	20040929
US 2006067901	A1	20060330	US 2004-952949	20040929
US 2006078514	A1	20060413	US 2004-961564	20041008
WO 2006041506	A2	20060420	WO 2005-US825	20050110

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2003-617497 A2 20030711
US 2004-859533 A2 20040602
US 2004-952948 A2 20040929
US 2004-952949 A2 20040929
US 2004-961564 A2 20041008
US 2004-7744 A 20041208

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:120093

AB An active or functional organic compound is **solubilized** in a diaryl organic compound having a polar or polarizable functional group therein, as a solvent, cosolvent or additive, to form a composition thereof. Representative active or functional organic compds. include those present in personal care products, e.g., sunscreens containing UVA/UVB absorbing compds., such as avobenzene, benzophenone-3, and 4-methylbenzylidene camphor. Such compns. also show increased SPF, UVA/UVB absorbance ratio, and critical wavelength performance properties.

IT 94-47-3, 2-Phenylethyl benzoate

203587-50-2 500286-29-3

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(**solubilizing** agents for active or functional organic compds.)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 Jan 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:76129 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:162065

TITLE: Compositions containing phenethyl aryl esters as **solubilizing** agents for active organic compounds

INVENTOR(S): Bertz, Steven H.; D'Arcangelis, Samuel T.; Makarovsky, Ilya; Rerek, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 617,497.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005019280	A1	20050127	US 2004-859533	20040602
US 2005008586	A1	20050113	US 2003-617497	20030711
US 2005152858	A1	20050714	US 2004-7744	20041208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-617497	A2 20030711
			US 2004-859533	A2 20040602
			US 2004-952948	A2 20040929
			US 2004-952949	A2 20040929
			US 2004-961564	A2 20041008

AB An active or functional organic compound is **solubilized** in a **phenylethyl ester**, e.g. an aryl carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl alc., as a solvent, cosolvent or additive, to form a composition thereof. Representative active or functional organic compds. include personal care products, e.g. sunscreens containing UVA/UVB absorbing compds., such as avobenzene and benzophenone-3. Such compns. also show increased critical wavelength and UVA/UVB absorbance ratio performance properties. Furthermore, the functional organic compds. include pharmaceutical, agricultural, and industrial compds. For example, 2-**phenylethyl benzoate** was prepared and its **solubilizing** power for solid organic sunscreens, such as Escalol 517 and Escalol 567, were demonstrated.

IT 94-47-3P, 2-Phenylethyl benzoate
13330-42-2P 203587-50-2P 500286-29-3P
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
(Preparation)
(preparation of phenethyl aryl esters as **solubilizing** agents for active organic compds.)

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 14 Jan 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:36411 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:140800

TITLE: Compositions containing phenethyl aryl esters as **solubilizing** agents for active **organic compounds**

INVENTOR(S): Bertz, Steven H.; D'Arcangelis, Samuel T.; Makarovsky, Ilya; Rerek, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005008586	A1	20050113	US 2003-617497	20030711
US 2005019280	A1	20050127	US 2004-859533	20040602
AU 2004258836	A1	20050203	AU 2004-258836	20040602
CA 2527505	AA	20050203	CA 2004-2527505	20040602

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

WO 2005009341 A2 20050203 WO 2004-US17500 20040602
WO 2005009341 A3 20051222
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL,
PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1648853 A2 20060426 EP 2004-754167 20040602
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU,
PL, SK, HR
US 2005152858 A1 20050714 US 2004-7744 20041208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-617497 A2 20030711

US 2004-859533 A2 20040602
WO 2004-US17500 W 20040602
US 2004-952948 A2 20040929
US 2004-952949 A2 20040929
US 2004-961564 A2 20041008

AB An active or functional **organic compound** is
solubilized in a **phenylethyl ester**, e.g.
an aryl carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl alc., as a solvent,
cosolvent or additive, to form a composition thereof. Representative
active or functional **organic compds.** include personal
care products, e.g. sunscreens containing UVA/UVB absorbing compds., such
as avobenzone and benzophenone-3. Such compns. also show increased
critical wavelength and UVA/UVB absorbance ratio performance properties.
For example, the absorption and UV absorber property of Escalol 517
was improved when using 2-**phenylethyl benzoate**
synthesized from benzoic acid and phenylethyl ether as the solvent.

IT 94-47-3P, 2-Phenylethyl benzoate
203587-50-2P 500286-29-3P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic
preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
(Uses)

(compns. containing phenethyl aryl esters as **solubilizing**
agents for cosmetics and drugs and agricultural chems. and
industrial paints)

IT 13330-42-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(compns. containing phenethyl aryl esters as **solubilizing**
agents for cosmetics and drugs and agricultural chems. and
industrial paints)

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 06 May 2004

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:367260 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:380641
TITLE: Solid drug delivery systems for opiates, opioids and stimulants that are protected against abuse using antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Langner, Klaus-Dieter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10250088	A1	20040506	DE 2002-10250088	20021025
WO 2004037260	A1	20040506	WO 2003-EP11785	20031024
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG AU 2003279317 A1 20040513 AU 2003-279317 20031024 EP 1560585 A1 20050810 EP 2003-772256 20031024 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK US 2005191244 A1 20050901 US 2005-113020 20050425 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10250088 A 20021025 WO 2003-EP11785 W 20031024				

AB The invention concerns two-compartment solid drug delivery systems for opiates, opioids and stimulants in order to prevent drug abuse; one compartment includes the drug the other compartment contains an antagonist or antagonists to the drug. When drugs are used for medical purpose, the antagonist is not dissolved. In case the formulation is disintegrated, and/or extracted for drug overuse, the antagonists are in the same phase as the drug for action. Layered tablets can be produced; or identical, but not labeled tablets, pellets are prepared from drug and antagonist. Thus a two layer tablet contained (mg): in the coating: naltrexone hydrochloride 50; Cutina HR 50; in the outer layer: morphine sulfate pentahydrate 60; methylhydroxy Pr cellulose 100; microcryst. cellulose 165; lactose monohydrate 165; magnesium stearate 5; silica 5.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:799408 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:60266

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/617497

TITLE: Fluorinated dissolution inhibitors for 157-nm lithography
AUTHOR(S): Hamad, Alyssandrea H.; Bae, Young C.; Liu, Xiang-Qian; Ober, Christopher Kemper; Houlihan, Francis M.; Dabbagh, Gary; Novembre, Anthony E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Mater. Sci. Eng., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (2002), 4690(Pt. 1, Advances in Resist Technology and Processing XIX), 477-485
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Fluorinated dissoln. inhibitors (DIs) for 157 nm lithog. were designed and synthesized as part of an ongoing study on the structure/property relationships of photoresist additives. The problem of volatilization of small DI candidates was observed from matrixes such as PMMA and poly(hexafluorohydroxy-iso-propylstyrene) (PHFHIPS) during post-apply bake cycles using Fourier Transform IR Spectroscopy (FT-IR). To avoid this problem, low volatility fluorinated inhibitors were designed and synthesized. Three fluorinated DIs, perfluorosuberic acid bis-(2,2,2,-trifluoro-1-phenyl-1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl) ester (PFSE1), perfluorosuberic acid bis-[1-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ethyl] ester (PFSE2) and a fluorinated phenylmethanediol diester (FPMD1), largely remained in a PHFHIPS film during the post-apply bake. The dissoln. behavior of the two fluorinated diesters was studied and found to slow down the dissoln. rate of PHFHIPS with inhibition factors of 1.9 and 1.6, resp. The absorbance of PHFHIPS films containing 10 wt% of the diester inhibitors is 3.6 AU/ μ compared with an absorbance of 3.3 AU/ μ for the polymer itself. The absorbance of 10% FPMD1 in PHFHIPS was measured as 3.5 AU/ μ compared with an absorbance of 3.4 AU/ μ for the polymer itself. Thus, the non-volatility and transparency of the fluorinated inhibitors at 157 nm as well as their ability to reduce the development rate of fluorinated polymers make them suitable for use in a 157 nm resist system.
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Feb 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:114193 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231533
TITLE: Effect of quercetin, caffeic acid, and caffeic acid phenylethyl ester, solubilized in non-ionic surfactants, on histamine release in vivo and in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Scheller, Stan; Dworniczak, Szymon; Pogorzelska, Teresa; Rajca, Marek; Shani, Jashovam
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Silesian Academy of Medicine, Zabrze-Rokitnica, Pol.
SOURCE: Arzneimittelforschung (2000), 50(1), 72-76
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
PUBLISHER: Editio Cantor Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A practical hindrance in using many therapeutic agents is their limited solubility in aqueous matrixes. This is usually overcome by incorporating the active compds. in a matrix, with the aid of a non-ionic surfactant. 3 Water-insol. natural polyphenols with inherent biol. activity, quercetin (CAS 117-39-5), caffeic acid, and caffeic acid **phenylethyl ester**, were **solubilized** in water, with the aid of Tween 80 (an esterified and polyethoxylated derivative of sorbitan), Solutol HS15 (a polyethoxylated derivative of 12-hydroxy-stearic acid), Cremophor RH40 (a ricinoleic acid derivative), or Cremophor EL and the effect of the **solubilized** polyphenols on histamine release was studied in vitro (mast cells) and in vivo in the rat. In vivo Cremophor EL alone increased, and Tween 80 decreased histamine blood plasma levels. All 4 groups injected with **solubilized** quercetin exhibited a decrease in their plasma histamine levels. Caffeic acid **solubilized** in Cremophor RH40 decreased histamine levels, too. In vitro Tween 80 increased histamine release in a dose-dependent mode. Quercetin in vitro inhibited histamine release in all **solubilizers** used. It is concluded that the ability of the studied polyphenols to release histamine is not only depending on the condition of the storage vesicles in the mast cells, but also on the surfactant used to **solubilize** them.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 May 1999

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:330039 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:339746

TITLE: Clear, liquid all-purpose carpet cleaning composition

INVENTOR(S): Zocchi, Germaine; Kong, Betty; Mondin, Myriam; Mahieu, Marianne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate-Palmolive Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5905066	A	19990518	US 1997-987544	19971209
WO 9929824	A1	19990617	WO 1998-US26020	19981208
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9916318	A1	19990628	AU 1999-16318	19981208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-987544	A 19971209
			WO 1998-US26020	W 19981208

10/617497

AB A title composition free of alkali metal builders contains esterified alkoxyated glycerol derivs. (structures specified) as **solubilizers**, a C9-15 alkylbenzenesulfonate or C10-20 alkanesulfonate as anionic surfactant, a glycol ether, e.g., HOCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OBu, a H₂O-insol. hydrocarbon or a perfume, an acaricidal agent, e.g., PhCO₂CH₂Ph, and an alkali metal silicate, in H₂O.

IT 94-47-3, Phenylethyl benzoate

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(acaricide; clear liquid all-purpose carpet cleaning composition containing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:41826 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:41826

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:7518i,7519a

TITLE: Analgesic mixtures

INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Kuno; Grab, Werner

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schenley Industries Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2855342		19581007	US 1956-599293	19560723
AB				
Stable isotonic solns. of aminopyrine are prepared by addition of lower alkyl esters, dialkylamides, or anilides of 3,5-dioxypyrazolidine-2-carboxylic acid. For example, equal parts aminopyrine, H ₂ O at 65°, and 1,4-diphenyl-3,5-dioxypyrazolidine-2-carboxylic acid dimethylamide produce a clear solution which can be diluted with 6 times its volume of H ₂ O or used to dissolve 10-12% caffeine.				

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:53684 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:53684

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:10368a-i,10369a-b

TITLE: Diphenyl sulfone derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Pohls, Paul

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 879550		19530615	DE	
AB				
Di-Ph sulfone derivs. useful as chemotherapeutical agents in the treatment of bacteria and virus infections are prepared (1) from the 4'-isocyanato or 4'-urethane derivs. of di-Ph sulfones substituted in the 4-position by NO ₂ or acylamino, with NH ₂ -substituted organic compds. containing at least one solubilizing radical; or (2) from isocyanato or urethane derivs. of organic compds. containing at least one				

solubilizing radical with di-Ph sulfone derivs. substituted in the 4-position by NO₂ or acylamino and in the 4'-position by NH₂. Alternatively (3) di-Ph sulfides or sulfoxides substituted in the 4-position by NO₂, NH₂, or acylamino and in the 4'-position (over an urea bridge) by an organic radical containing solubilizing groups, are converted which the usual oxidation agents to the corresponding sulfones; or (4) di-Ph sulfone derivs. containing a NO₂, azo, azomethine or acylamino radical in the 4-position, and substituted in the 4'-position (over an urea bridge) by an organic group containing solubilizing radicals are reduced or saponified to the corresponding amino compds.; and finally (5) solubilizing radicals are introduced (directly or by conversion of suitable substituents present in the mol.) into organic radicals linked (over an urea bridge) to the 4'-position of a 4-nitro-, 4-amino- or 4-acylaminodiphenyl sulfone. [In this abstract the compds. 4-(4-RC₆H₄SO₂)C₆H₄R' are represented by IA (R, R') with R and R' shown.] IA [O₂N, NHCONHC₆H₃(CO₂Me)_{2-3,5}] (36 g.), m. 145° [obtained by boiling IA (O₂N, NH₂) (I) 27.8 with 3,5-(MeO₂C)₂C₆H₃NCO [(II) 23.5 g. in Me₂CO 300 cc. 5 h.], saponified with 10% alc. NaOH and acidified gives the free dicarboxylic acid, 22.5 g., m. 225-6° (decomposition). IA [AcNH, AcNHCONHC₆H₃(CO₂H)_{2-3,5}], m. 231-3°, is similarly prepared by saponifying the di-Me ester, m. 240° [from IA, AcNH, NH₂) (III) and II]. ClCO₂Ph 16 slowly added with stirring to I 27.8 g. in dioxane 100 cc. containing Me₂NPh 12.5 g., the mixture heated 0.5 h. on the water bath, 2,6-H₂NC₁₀H₆SO₃H (IV) 26.3 g. in 1% aqueous NaOH 400 cc. added, the mixture adjusted to pH 7.5, refluxed 4 h. with stirring, alkalinized, the Me₂NPh removed by steam distillation, the residue acidified with glacial AcOH, the phenol [split off from the soluble intermediate (IA, O₂N, NHCO₂Ph)] removed with steam and the residual clear red solution (V) cooled with ice gives the yellow crystalline Na salt of IA (O₂N, NHCONHCONHC₁₀H₆SO₃H-2,6). V with Fe in glacial AcOH and water gives the corresponding 4-amino compound IA (AcNH, NHCONHC₁₀H₆SO₃H-2,6) is similarly prepared by treating the reaction product from III and ClCO₂Ph with IV. 2,3,6-H₂NC₁₀H₅(SO₃H)₂, (IA, H₂N, NHBz), m. 250°, IA (H₂N, NHCOCH₂CHCHMe₂), m. 112°, 2-ClCO₂C₁₀H₇, b₁₅ 158°, are likewise suitable condensation partners in the process described. IA (H₂N, NHCONHC₁₀H₆CO₂H-2,6), m. 280-1° (decomposition), is obtained by saponification of IA (AcNH, NHCONHC₁₀H₆CO₂H-2,6), m. 230° (decomposition) (from III and 2,6-ONCC₁₀H₆SO₃Me). Saponifying IA (O₂N, NHCONHCH₂CO₂Et), m. 212-13° (from I and ONCCH₂CO₂Et), gives the free acid, and saponification of IA (O₂N, NHCONHC₆H₄SO₂F-4) [from I and p-OCNC₆H₄SO₂F] (VI)] gives IA (O₂N, NHCONHC₆H₄SO₃H). VI, b₁₁ 132°, is prepared by treating p-AcNHC₆H₄SO₂Cl with NaF, converting the resulting p-AcNHC₆H₄SO₂H, m. 156-7°, to p-H₂NC₆H₄SO₂F (VII), m. 72-3°, and treating VII with COCl₂. The oxidation of 4-(4-O₂NC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NHCONHCH₂CO₂H, m. 171° (decomposition) [from 4-(4-O₂NC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NH₂ and OCNCH₂CO₂Et and saponification of the resulting 4-(4-O₂NC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NHCONHCH₂CO₂Et, m. 201-2°] with 25% H₂O₂ in glacial AcOH gives IA (O₂N, NHCONHCH₂CO₂H), m. 205-8° (decomposition). IA (H₂NCONH, NHCONHCH₂CO₂H), m. above 260°, is similarly prepared by oxidation of 4-(4-H₂NCONHC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NHCONHCH₂CO₂Me (prepared by condensing 4-(4-H₂NCONHC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NH₂ with OCNCH₂CO₂Et resulting 4-(4-H₂NCONHC₆H₄S)C₆H₄NHCONHCH₂CO₂Et, m. above 260°). Methylglucamine (VIII) with IA (AcNH, NHCO₂Ph) gives water-soluble IA [AcNH, NHCONMeCH₂(CHOH)₄CH₂OH]. VIII can similarly be treated with IA(R, NHCONHCO₂Ph (where R = EtCONH, or H₂NCONH)). IA (H₂NCONH, NHCONHC₁₀H₆SO₃H-2,6) is prepared from IA (H₂NCONH, NH₂) (IX) and ClCO₂Ph

and treatment of the formed (but not isolated) intermediate IA (H_2NCONH , $\text{NHCONHCO}_2\text{Ph}$) with IV. IX is obtained by treatment of 4-(4- $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$ with KOCN in glacial AcOH in the presence of concentrated HCl, oxidation of the resulting 4-(4- $\text{H}_2\text{NCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$, m. 205° , with H_2O_2 and glacial AcOH, and reduction of the produced IA (H_2NCONH , NO_2), m. 255° . IA (MeO_2CNH , NH_2) (X), m. 235° , is similarly converted (via the Ph 4'-carbamate) to the urea with IV. X is obtained from 4-(4- $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$ and ClCO_2Me via the intermediates IA (4- MeO_2CNH , NO_2), m. 157° , and the sulfone, m. 226° . 2,3,6-(3- $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2$ with IA (AcNH , NHCO_2Ph) (XI) in the presence of NaOH gives 4-(4- $\text{AcNHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4[\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2-2,3,6,]-3$. XI is similarly treated with 2,3,6-(4- $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CONH}$)- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$, the 6,8-disulfonic acid, and the 6-sulfonic acid to give the corresponding urea derivs.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:54597 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:54597

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:9094h-i,9095a-h

TITLE: Organic reactions in aqueous solution at room temperature. I. The influence of pH on condensations involving the linking of carbon to nitrogen and of carbon to carbon

AUTHOR(S): Haley, C. A. C.; Maitland, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Cambridge, UK

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1951) 3155-74
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 46:54597

AB The object of this series of papers is to broaden the field initiated by Robinson and Schopf and usually termed "syntheses under physiol. (or cell-possible) conditions" in relation to both biochem. problems and general organic synthetical methods. Extensive (rather than intensive) investigations have shown that H_2O at room temperature is an effective medium for some very simple condensations involving substances containing the naturally occurring groups CHO , CO , NH_2 , CONH_2 , $\text{NH}_2\text{C}:\text{NH}$, CH_2CN , CH_2CO , COCH_2CO , $\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ (and HCO_2H), leading to well-known examples of Schiff bases, and quinoxaline, diazepine, pyrimidine, glyoxaline, pyrrole, and pyridine derivs. Some failures have suggested that in this type of work, a CH_2 group requires activation from both sides for successful condensation. In 2 cases of Claisen-Knoevenagel condensations, glycine is a useful catalyst. As found by Schopf in other cases, variation of the pH has striking effects on the yields. The reaction conditions differed from those used by Robinson and Schopf in that, whereas they usually had to isolate their products from solution, H. and M. chose H_2O -soluble reactants which produced very difficultly soluble products. A considerable part of the driving force for the reactions is therefore the displacement of equilibrium by precipitation. The products in most cases are obtained in reasonable, and sometimes very high, yields after a reaction time of a few days, and are isolated in pure form directly from the reaction mixture, the usual losses thus being eliminated. Several of the reactions may have preparative value or may serve for future kinetic investigations. Some of the exptl. results support the theory that some reactions, normally considered to be base-catalyzed, may also take place under acid conditions. The following solubilities in H_2O at approx. 18° (g./100 g.) are reported: p- $\text{MeOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$

0.38, p-HOC₆H₄CHO 0.81, PhCH:CHCHO 0.14, 1-C₁₀H₇CHO 0.14, o-C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ (I) 2.16. Details are given (in tables) of the following reactions at various pH (time at room temperature given). PhCH:NPh from BzH and PhNH₂ (2 days): 80% at pH 7-7.9, 0% at pH 3.8. 2,3-Dimethylquinoxaline from I and Ac₂ (1 day): 81-98% at pH 4-9, 44% at pH 3, 82% at pH 11.6. 5,7-Dimethyl-2,3-benzo-1,4-diazepine from I and CH₂Ac₂ (2 hrs.): 56% at pH 5.8, 0% at pH 8.2; HCl salt ppts. at pH 3.8. 2-Amino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine from (H₂N)₂C:NH.H₂CO₃ and CH₂Ac₂ (20 days): 62% at pH 10, 0% at pH 8.5. 4,6-Dimethyl-2-phenylpyrimidine from PhC(:NH)NH₂ (19 days): 64% at pH 9.6, 36% at pH 9.1, 26% at pH 8.9, 8% at pH 8.7, 0% at pH 7.5 or below. Benzimidazole from I and HCO₂H (5 days): 83% at pH 0.5, 25% at pH 2.3, 0% at pH 3.3. 4,6-Diamino-5-formamidopyrimidine (II) from 4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine (III) and HCO₂H (4 days): 61% at pH 1.1, 3% at pH 2.8 or 0.3, 0% at 3.0 or above; adenine could not be detected but was formed by heating II 4 hrs. at 230°; II was not cyclized (7 days at room temperature) at pH 11 or above (at pH 14 III was regenerated). (Furfurylideneacetyl)acetone (IV), m. 55-7°, at pH 4 results in 17% yield from furfuraldehyde (V) and CH₂Ac₂ in 3 days and in 67% yield after 14 days; IV results (6 days) in 60-76% yield in the pH range 3.6-6.5; in the presence of 2 g. glycine (0.96 g. V), the yield is 92% (pH 4.7 (17% without catalyst); 0.1 g. glycine gives 56% and 1 g. gives 83%. 4-Cyanomethylimino-2-pentanone, m. 112-13° (from H₂NCH₂CN and CH₂Ac₂) (8 days) results in 67-9% yields at pH 6.9-8.0; HO₂CCH₂N:CM₂CH₂Ac (from H₂NCH₂CO₂Et and CH₂Ac₂) (2 days) is formed in 46-8% yield at pH 8.3-8.7, 0% at pH 7.1 or 9.0. 1-Benzyl-2,5-dimethylpyrrole (from PhCH₂NH₂ and CH₂Ac₂) (7 days) results in 68-70% yield at pH 10.9-11.5, 1% at pH 7.1, and 0% at pH 5.8 or below. 2,5-Dimethyl-1-phenylpyrrole (from PhNH₂ and CH₂Ac₂) (8 days) results in 70% yield at pH 4.4 or 5.5, 0% above pH 8.2. Et 2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-pyrrolicarboxylate (from BzCH₂NH₂ and AcCH₂CO₂Et) (3 days) results in 63% yield at pH 6.9-8.2, 14% at pH 6.1, and 2% at pH 3.9. 3-Cyano-4,6-dimethyl-2-pyridone (from NCCH₂CONH₂ and CH₂Ac₂) (1 day) results in 74% yield at pH 9.1 and 20% at pH 6.4; in another experiment, with K₂CO₃ (1 day), the yield was 94-6% at pH 8.5-9.1, 0% at pH 4.4, 20% at pH 6.4. Di-Et 1,4-dihydrocollidine-3,5-dicarboxylate (from AcH, AcCH₂CO₂Et, and NH₃) (4 days) results in 43% yield at pH 8.5 and 3% at pH 6. 3,5-Diacetyl-1,4-dihydrocollidine (from AcH, CH₂Ac₂, and NH₃) (4 days) is formed in 23-9% yield at pH 6.3-9.0; with (NH₄)₂CO₃ the reaction is slower but the yield at pH 8.1 is 51%.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1933:14300 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 27:14300

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 27:1335e-g

TITLE: Phenylmethylethylbetaines and geometric stereoisomerism of organic compounds containing quinquivalent nitrogen

AUTHOR(S): Guaisnet-Pilaud, Mme. M.

SOURCE: Compt. rend. (1932), 195, 1286-9

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The conversion of PhNMeEt(CH₂CO₂Et)I by Willstatter and Kahn's method (cf. Ber. 37, 401(1904)) into PhNMeEt.CH₂.CO.O yielded 2 distinct hydrates separated by differences in solubility in alc.: the less soluble monohydrate (I), needles from alc., m. 175.5°, and a

10/617497

dihydrate (II), tablets from alc., m. 79-79.5°. Moist air converts I into II at room temperature and both form the same chloroplatinate, orange prisms (dihydrate form, m. 134°; anhydrous form, m. 155°). I forms an anhydrous acid oxalate (III), needles, m. 124.5°. Under similar conditions, II yields an anhydrous neutral oxalate, m. 166°, and a more soluble acid oxalate monohydrate, tablets, m. 69.5°. II never yields III, hence G.-P. assumes that I and II are not derivs. of the same betaine. The possibility of the existence of inactive, geometric stereoisomers containing quinquivalent N is briefly discussed.

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FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:06:52 ON 27 JUN 2006
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L15 10 S L9
L16 0 S L12
L17 7 DUP REM L15 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-591311 [60] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-178177
TITLE: Personal care composition useful as e.g. sunscreen
composition comprises phenylethyl
benzoate, and an ingredient selected from a
solid sunscreen ingredient, antiperspirant,
surfactant, moisturizer or conditioner, in specified
amounts.
DERWENT CLASS: D21 E14
INVENTOR(S): SYED, S A; WALELE, I I
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FINE-N) FINETEX INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 108

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005069822	A2	20050804	(200560)*	EN	41
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2005288205	A1	20051229	(200603)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005069822	A2	WO 2005-US1097	20050111
US 2005288205	A1 Cont of	US 2004-757012	20040114
		US 2005-141706	20050531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-757012 20040114; US
2005-141706 20050531

AN 2005-591311 [60] WPIDS

AB WO2005069822 A UPAB: 20050920

NOVELTY - A personal care composition (C') comprises (weight%):

phenylethyl benzoate (I) (0.5 - 50), and at least one ingredient selected from a solid sunscreen ingredient, antiperspirant, surfactant, moisturizer or conditioner (0.1 - 50).

USE - As a personal care product e.g. a sunscreen composition for blocking the effects of sun on human skin and hair; and an antiperspirant composition for protecting human skin from perspiration (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The **phenylethyl benzoate** is capable of acting as a diluent, vehicle, liquid carrier, emollient, **solubilizer**, moisturizer, plasticizer, sunscreen vehicle/solvent, de-oiler/degreaser, and emulsifier/co-emulsifier in different forms of a personal care product, rather than for just the fragrance purposes as in the prior art; and imparts several properties such as tastelessness, inertness, no sensitization, ease of emulsification, high refractive index, emolliency with good after feel, lack or greasiness/pleasant skin feel, lack of oiliness while imparting good lubrication, low cloud point and pour point, high spreading coefficient, alcohol solubility, low toxicity, hydrolytic stability, additive properties for antiperspirant, and solvency for many skin and hair additives (such as sunscreens), to the product.
Dwg.0/0

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-365422 [37] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-112263

TITLE: Fragrance composition used in rinse-off products, such as body washes and shampoos, comprises residual accord comprising perfume raw materials.

DERWENT CLASS: D21 D23 E19

INVENTOR(S): DUBOIS, Z G; MAKINS, H L A; MAKINS HOLLAND, L A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DUBO-I) DUBOIS Z G; (MAKI-I) MAKINS H L A; (PROC)

COUNTRY COUNT: PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005096252	A1	20050505	(200537)*		9
WO 2005044206	A1	20050519	(200537)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005096252	A1 Provisional	US 2003-517097P	20031104
		US 2004-981018	20041104
WO 2005044206	A1	WO 2004-US36464	20041103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-517097P 20031104; US
2004-981018 20041104

AN 2005-365422 [37] WPIDS

AB US2005096252 A UPAB: 20050613

NOVELTY - A fragrance composition comprises 10-40 weight% residual accord comprising perfume raw materials consisting of at least 3 of five classes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The fragrance composition comprises 10-40 weight% of residual accord comprising perfume raw materials (PRMs) consisting of at least 3 of the five classes, A-E. Class A is consisting of dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphtho(2,1-b)furan; dodecahydrotetramethylnaphtho furan; 1- (2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-hexanol; oxacycloheptadec- 10-en-2-one; trimethyl-bicyclo-heptane-spiro-cyclohexenone; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl- 1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one; 8H-Indenol(4,5-B)Furan; Decahydro-2-6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-2-yl)-3-buten-2-one; 5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen- 1-yl)-4-penten-3-one; octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-acetonaphthone; or methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethylbenzoate. Class B is consisting of 4-Penten-2-ol, 3,3-dimethyl-5- (2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-; 4-Penten-2-ol, 3-methyl-5- (2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten- 1-yl)-; or 2-ethyl-4- (2,2,3-trimethylcyclopent-3-enyl- 1)-2-buten-1-ol. Class C is consisting of 1- (2,6,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-2-butene-4-one; 4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)but-2-en-4-one; 3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; decanolide-1,4; decanolide-1,5; 4-n-amyl-4-hydroxybutyric acid lactone; dodecanolide-1,4; dodecanolide-1,5; 4-n-heptyl-4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone; 5-n-hexyl-5-hydroxypentanoic acid lactone; 4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohexa-1,3-dienyl)but-2-en-4-one; 4-cyclopentadecen-1-one, (Z)-; 2H-Pyran-2-one; tetrahydro-6-(3-pentenyl); 2(3H)-Furanone; 5-(3-hexenyl)dihydro-5-methyl-, (Z); or 5-methyl-5-Hexyl-Tetrahydrofuran-2-one. Class D is consisting of 2-Butanone, 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-; oxiranecarboxylic acid; or

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3-methyl-3-phenyl-, ethyl ester; Class E
is consisting of 2-ethyl-3-hydroxy(4H)pyran-4-one; or
1,3-Benzodioxole-5-carboxaldehyde.

USE - used in rinse-off products, such as body washes and
shampoos, and for cosmetic products (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides fragrances that are residual
and pleasant and whose residual character is different from musky
characters which predominate in the marketplace today.

Dwg.0/0

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-160964 [17] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-080485 [09]; 2006-252013 [26]; 2006-252014 [26]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-051885
TITLE: Composition, useful as e.g. personal care and
cosmetic formulation, comprises an active or
functional organic compound **solubilized** in
a **phenylethyl ester**, which is an
aryl carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl alcohol.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 A97 B07 C07 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): BERTZ, S H; DARCANGELIS, S T; MAKAROVSKY, I; REREK, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BERT-I) BERTZ S H; (DARC-I) DARCANGELIS S T;
(MAKA-I) MAKAROVSKY I; (RERE-I) REREK M
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005019280	A1	20050127	(200517)*		8

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005019280	A1 CIP of	US 2003-617497	20030711
		US 2004-859533	20040602

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-859533 20040602; US
2003-617497 20030711

AN 2005-160964 [17] WPIDS
CR 2005-080485 [09]; 2006-252013 [26]; 2006-252014 [26]
AB US2005019280 A UPAB: 20060502

NOVELTY - Composition (I) comprises an active or functional organic
compound **solubilized** in a **phenylethyl**
ester, which is an aryl carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl
alcohol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Composition (I) comprises an active or
functional organic compound **solubilized** in a
phenylethyl ester, which is an aryl carboxylic ester
of 2-phenylethyl alcohol.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for making 2-
phenylethyl benzoate, toluate or phthalate.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is useful as personal care, cosmetic, pharmaceutical,
agricultural, industrial, sunscreen composition or
sunscreen-containing formulation (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

10/617497

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-080485 [09] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-160964 [17]; 2006-252013 [26]; 2006-252014 [26]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-027929
TITLE: Composition of active or functional organic compound
solubilized in phenylethyl
ester, useful as personal care e.g. a
sunscreen, cosmetic, agricultural or industrial
composition.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 C03 D21
INVENTOR(S): BERTZ, S H; DARCANGELIS, S T; MAKAROVSKY, I; REREK, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BERT-I) BERTZ S H; (DARC-I) DARCANGELIS S T;
(MAKA-I) MAKAROVSKY I; (RERE-I) REREK M; (ISPI-N) ISP
INVESTMENTS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 109
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005008586	A1	20050113	(200509)*		7
WO 2005009341	A2	20050203	(200510)	EN	
RW:	AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT				
	KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG				
	ZM ZW				
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ				
	DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP				
	KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA				
	NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR				
	TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
EP 1648853	A2	20060426	(200628)	EN	
R:	AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT				
	LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR				

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005008586	A1	US 2003-617497	20030711
WO 2005009341	A2	WO 2004-US17500	20040602
EP 1648853	A2	EP 2004-754167	20040602
		WO 2004-US17500	20040602

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1648853	A2 Based on	WO 2005009341

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-617497 20030711
AN 2005-080485 [09] WPIDS
CR 2005-160964 [17]; 2006-252013 [26]; 2006-252014 [26]
AB US2005008586 A UPAB: 20060502

NOVELTY - Composition (I) of an active or functional organic compound
solubilized in a phenylethyl ester (aryl
carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl alcohol).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) preparation of 2-phenylethyl benzoate,
toluate or phthalate comprising heating of 2-phenylethyl alcohol and
an aryl carboxylic acid, ester or anhydride with an acid catalyst and
recovery of the product; and

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

(2) a formulation (III) that includes (I).

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Vulnerary.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is useful as personal care e.g. a sunscreen, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, agricultural or industrial composition (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (A) shows an increased critical wavelength and ultraviolet A/ultraviolet B absorbance ratio performance properties. (III) effectively delivers the compound (all claimed). The process economically affords a product with low color and low odor and low environmental impact (no solvents, no stoichiometric reagents, no dangerous by-products).

Dwg.0/0

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000147343 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10683719
 TITLE: Effect of quercetin, caffeic acid and caffeic acid
 phenylethyl ester,
 solubilized in non-ionic surfactants, on
 histamine release in vivo and in vitro.
 AUTHOR: Scheller S; Dworniczak S; Pogorzelska T; Rajca M; Shani
 J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Silesian
 Academy of Medicine, Zabrze-Rokitnica, Poland.
 SOURCE: Arzneimittelforschung, (2000 Jan) Vol. 50, No. 1, pp.
 72-6.
 Journal code: 0372660. ISSN: 0004-4172.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200003
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Apr 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2000
 Entered Medline: 28 Mar 2000

AB A practical hindrance in using many therapeutic agents is their limited solubility in aqueous matrixes. This is usually overcome by incorporating the active compounds in a matrix, with the aid of a non-ionic surfactant. Three water-insoluble natural polyphenols with inherent biological activity, quercetin (CAS 117-39-5), caffeic acid and caffeic acid **phenylethyl ester**, were **solubilized** in water, with the aid of Tween 80 (an esterified and polyethoxylated derivative of sorbitan), Solutol HS15 (a polyethoxylated derivative of 12-hydroxy-stearic acid), Cremophor RH40 (a ricinoleic acid derivative) or Cremophor EL and the effect of the **solubilized** polyphenols on histamine release was studied in vitro (mast cells) and in vivo in the rat. In vivo Cremophor EL alone increased, and Tween 80 decreased histamine plasma levels. All four groups injected with **solubilized** quercetin exhibited a decrease in their plasma histamine levels. Caffeic acid **solubilized** in Cremophor RH40 decreased histamine levels, too. In vitro Tween 80 increased histamine release in a dose-dependent mode. Quercetin in vitro inhibited histamine release in all **solubilizers** used. It is concluded that the ability of the studied polyphenols to release histamine is not only depending on the condition of the storage vesicles in the mast cells, but also on the surfactant used to **solubilize** them.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-085071 [07] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-068449 [10]; 1995-206925 [27]; 1995-322020 [42];
1995-352760 [46]; 1996-232947 [24]; 1996-259825 [26];
1998-130266 [12]; 1998-144831 [13]; 1998-159515 [14];
1998-159516 [14]; 1998-216524 [19]; 1998-322240 [28];
1998-347366 [30]; 1998-398082 [34]; 1999-094962 [08];
1999-526196 [44]; 1999-560369 [47]; 2000-194342 [17];
2000-222354 [19]; 2001-280464 [29]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-023632
TITLE: New carpet cleaning compositions which can kill dust
mites and have low ecotoxicity.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 C03 D22 D25 E19
INVENTOR(S): KONG, B; MAHIEU, M; MONDIN, M; ZOCCHI, G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5985814	A	19991116	(200007)*		9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5985814	A	CIP of US 1993-102314	19930804
		CIP of US 1993-155317	19931122
		CIP of US 1994-192118	19940203
		CIP of US 1995-523562	19950905
		CIP of US 1996-553183	19960212
		CIP of US 1996-671471	19960628
		CIP of US 1997-938685	19970926
		CIP of US 1998-109656	19980702

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-109656 19980702; US
1993-102314 19930804; US
1993-155317 19931122; US
1994-192118 19940203; US
1995-523562 19950905; US
1996-553183 19960212; US
1996-671471 19960628; US
1997-938685 19970926

AN 2000-085071 [07] WPIDS
CR 1995-068449 [10]; 1995-206925 [27]; 1995-322020 [42]; 1995-352760
[46]; 1996-232947 [24]; 1996-259825 [26]; 1998-130266 [12];
1998-144831 [13]; 1998-159515 [14]; 1998-159516 [14]; 1998-216524
[19]; 1998-322240 [28]; 1998-347366 [30]; 1998-398082 [34];
1999-094962 [08]; 1999-526196 [44]; 1999-560369 [47]; 2000-194342
[17]; 2000-222354 [19]; 2001-280464 [29]

AB US 5985814 A UPAB: 20060315
NOVELTY - An anionic detergent, an ethoxylated glycerol type compound,
a hydrocarbon ingredient, at least one cosurfactant, an acaricidal
agent and water are combined in an improved carpet cleaning
composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Carpet cleaning composition comprises:
(a) 0.1-20 weight% of a mixture of a compound of formula (I) and a
compound of formula (II), the ratio of (I) to (II) being 3-0.02:1;
(b) 0.1-20 weight% of an anionic surfactant which is a sulfate or
sulfonate surfactant;

- (c) 0.1-50 weight% of at least one glycol ether co-surfactant;
- (d) 0.1-10 weight% of a water-insoluble hydrocarbon, essential oil or a perfume;
- (e) 0.1-2 weight% of an alkali metal silicate;
- (f) 0.05-5 weight% of an acaricidal agent which is carvone, citral limarome, benzaldehyde, methyl salicylate, a 6-14C aldehyde or a compound of formula (III), (IV) or (V); and
- (g) water.

The composition leaves a residue which has a mean particle size of at least 120 millicrons on the surface being treated. The composition does not contain aliphatic alcohols, alkyl aryl alcohols, alkanolamines, amines, polyhexamethylene biquanide hydrochloride, didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, N-lower alkyl neolakanol amides or N,N-diethyl-metatoluamide. In (I), the ratio of monoester to diester to triester is 45-90:5-40:1-20.

w = 1-4;

B = H or C(O)R, provided that at least one B group is C(O)R;

R = 6-22C alkyl or 6-22C alkenyl;

R' = H or Me;

x,y,z = 0-60, provided that x + y + z = 2-100;

X = Ph-(CH₂)_n or a 6-14C alkyl group;

n,m = 0-3;

Y = Ph or hydroxyphenyl;

Z = C(O)H;

p = 1-3;

Ph = phenyl

ACTIVITY - Acaricidal.

USE - The compositions are useful for cleaning carpets. The compositions are effective in killing dust mites.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions can be in the form of a liquid crystal or a microemulsion. They have improved interfacial tension and have low ecotoxicity. They do not require the use of **solubilizers**, which do not contribute to cleaning performance.

Dwg.0/0

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-336898 [28] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-098988

TITLE: Composition used for cleaning carpets and killing dust mites.

DERWENT CLASS: A25 A28 A97 D25 E14 E17 E36

INVENTOR(S): KONG, B; MAHIEU, M; MONDIN, M; ZOCCHI, G

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

COUNTRY COUNT: 84

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5905066	A	19990518	(199928)*		9
WO 9929824	A1	19990617	(199931)	EN	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW					
NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB					
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT					
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ					
TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9916318	A	19990628	(199946)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

10/617497

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5905066	A	US 1997-987544	19971209
WO 9929824	A1	WO 1998-US26020	19981208
AU 9916318	A	AU 1999-16318	19981208

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9916318	A Based on	WO 9929824

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-987544 19971209

AN 1999-336898 [28] WPIDS

AB US 5905066 A UPAB: 19990719

NOVELTY - Carpet cleaning composition comprises **solubilizing** agent, anionic surfactant, glycol ether, water insoluble hydrocarbon or perfume, acaricidal agent, alkali metal silicate and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A carpet cleaning composition comprises:

- (a) 0.1-20wt% of a **solubilizing** agent comprising a mixture of compounds of formulae (I) and (II);
- (b) 0.1-20wt% anionic surfactant;
- (c) 0.1-50wt% glycol ether;
- (d) 0.1-10wt% of water-insoluble hydrocarbon or perfume;
- (e) 0.05-5wt% of an acaricidal agent selected from benzyl benzoate, **phenyl ethyl benzoate**, benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, methyl salicylate and citral lemarome;
- (f) 0.1-2wt% of an alkali metal silicate; and
- (g) water.

w = 1-4;

B = H or C(=O)-R; where at least one B is C(=O)-R;

R = 6-22C alkyl or alkenyl;

R' = H or Me;

x, y, z = 0-60; and

x + y + z = 2-100.

In formula (I) the wt ratio of monoester/diester/triester is 40-90/5 to 35/1 to 20 and the wt ratio of compound (I) to compound (II) is 3-0.02.

USE - The composition is used for cleaning carpets and killing dust mites. The composition may also be used for cleaning hard surfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides improved grease and soil removal due to improved interfacial tensions, and leaves cleaned surfaces shiny without need for rinsing. Improved particular soil removal is afforded by incorporation of a mixture of glycol and ethoxylated polyhydric alcohol.

Dwg.0/0

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:09:34 ON 27 JUN 2006

E "2-PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/CN 5

L18

1 S E3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:13:57 ON 27 JUN 2006

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/
CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 13330-42-2/RN
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 203587-50-2/RN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 500286-29-3/RN
L5 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4
L6 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH

OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
 L7 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DI(1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
 OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE
 L8 3916 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR
 PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
 L18 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/C
 N
 L19 54522 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR
 (PH OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL) OR PHENETHYL) (W) (ALC OR
 ALCOHOL) OR PEA OR PHENETHANOL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (1W) ETHANOL
 OR PHENYLETHANOL
 L20 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND L19
 L21 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ORGANIC OR
 ORG) (W) (COMPOUND OR COMP##)

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/
 CN
 L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 13330-42-2/RN
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 203587-50-2/RN
 L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 500286-29-3/RN
 L5 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4
 L6 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
 OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
 L7 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DI(1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH
 OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE
 L8 3916 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR
 PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
 L10 52416 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUBILIZATION+ALL/CT
 L18 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/C
 N
 L19 54522 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR
 (PH OR PHENYL) (W) (ET OR ETHYL) OR PHENETHYL) (W) (ALC OR
 ALCOHOL) OR PEA OR PHENETHANOL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (1W) ETHANOL
 OR PHENYLETHANOL
 L20 263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND L19
 L22 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (L10 OR SOLUBILIZ?
 OR SOLUBILIS? OR SOLUBILIT? OR DISSOLUT? OR DISSOL#)
 L23 15 (L21 OR L22) NOT L14

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 05 Aug 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:696772 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:193855

TITLE: Preparation of melphalan prodrugs for use in
 Antibody-Directed Enzyme Prodrug Therapy

INVENTOR(S): Toki, Brian Eric; Senter, Peter D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seattle Genetics, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005070457	A1	20050804	WO 2005-US2409	20050124

10/617497

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC,
NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005214310 A1 20050929 US 2005-43428 20050124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-538790P P 20040123

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:193855
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Shown and described are the synthesis of more potent forms of C-Mel (I), a prodrug used in Antibody-Directed Enzyme Prodrug Therapy (ADEPT), that releases the clin. used anticancer alkylating agent melphalan extracellularly. Shown and described are the synthesis of a variety of melphalan analogs II [Q = H, C(:O)-alkyl, C(:O)-PEG, C(:O)-cycloalkyl, C(:O)-aryl, C(:O)-aralkyl, CO₂R, CONRR'; R, R' = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroaryl-alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted aralkyl, heteroaryl, PEG, cycloalkyl; n = 0, 1, 2; D = D'; R₁, R₂ = halogen, O-mesylate, O-tosylate; R₃ = H, C1-6-alkyl; R₄ = OH, PEG, NH₂, NHR, NRR', (AA)mR₅; AA = amino acid, peptide; m = 1- 12; R₅ = C-terminal amino acid capped at carboxy terminus] and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and/or solvates thereof, that are weakly cytotoxic to tumor cells compared to the corresponding parent drug and is easily turned into the more cytotoxic drug, with the intention to promote facile intracellular drug access. Esters, amides, and peptides of melphalan are shown. Cephalosporin prodrugs of the most interesting melphalan derivs. were synthesized and evaluated for potency, toxicity, therapeutic window, plasma stability, and solubility. Thus, N-glutarylcephalosporin/melphalan cyclohexyl ester III was prepared from 7-ACA (IV) via saponification, acylation with glutaryl anhydride, esterification with Ph₂CN₂, carbonylation with Cl₃CHClCOCl and acylation of /melphalan cyclohexyl ester. In vitro cytotoxicity of III (vs. H3677 melanoma cell line) was determined [IC₅₀ = 1.866 μM without β-lactamase; IC₅₀ = 0.087 μM with β-lactamase; IC₅₀ = 0.14 μM with β-lactamase/L49 antibody conjugate].

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esterification by, of melphalan; preparation of melphalan prodrugs for use in Antibody-Directed Enzyme Prodrug Therapy)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Aug 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:696591 HCAPLUS

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:179157
 TITLE: **Phenylethyl benzoate** for use
 in cosmetics, toiletries and personal care
 products
 INVENTOR(S): Walele, Ismail I.; Syed, Samad A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Finetex, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005069822	A2	20050804	WO 2005-US1097	20050111
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005288205	A1	20051229	US 2005-141706	20050531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-757012	A 20040114

AB **Phenylethyl benzoate** as a cosmetic ingredient for
 toiletry and cosmetic formulations, particularly as a diluent, solvent
 and liquid carrier, as well as an emollient additive, is disclosed.
 Personal care compns. such as sunscreens and antiperspirants
 comprising **phenylethyl benzoate** in the amount of
 about 0.5% to about 50% by weight of the composition are disclosed. For
 example, solns. in various ratios of **phenylethyl**
benzoate (Finsolv SUN) to Benzophenone-3 or to Parson 1789
 (Avobenzon) sunscreen were prepared A solution in the ratio of 3:1 (25%
 concentration) so prepared was a clear liquid at 15°, which property
 indicates the superior solvation or **dissoln.** of the
 sunscreen solutes in the **phenylethyl benzoate**
 solvent. A solution of **phenylethyl benzoate** (Finsolv
 SUN) to Benzophenone-3 or to Parsol 1789 sunscreen in the ratio of 6:1
 (14% strength/concentration) was a clear liquid at -12°. This property
 indicates the superior solvation or **dissoln.** of the
 sunscreen solutes in the **phenylethyl benzoate**
 solvent as compared to other benzoate esters, e.g., Finsolv TN. A
 solution of Finsolv TN and Benzophenone-3 or Parsol 1789 sunscreen was
 not clear below -6°. Thus, besides being a cosmetic emollient,
phenylethyl benzoate is an excellent solvent and
 carrier for solid crystalline organic sunscreens. A high SPF sunscreen
 lotion
 was prepared containing Abil WEO9 3, cyclomethicone 3, Finsolv SUN 8, Abil
 Wax W9801 1, octyl methoxycinnamate 3, octyl salicylate 3,
 Benzophenone-3 2, hydroxyethyl cellulose (Natrosol 250 HHR CS) 0.8,
 sodium chloride 0.8, Natrlfine TP-T 5, and water 68.4 parts, resp.

IT 94-47-3, **Phenylethyl benzoate**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(Finsolv SUN; **phenylethyl benzoate** for use in cosmetics, toiletries and personal care products)

IT 60-12-8, **Phenylethyl alcohol**

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**phenylethyl benzoate** for use in cosmetics, toiletries and personal care products)

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:649926 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:231924

TITLE: Volatile flavour constituents of fruits from Southern Africa: Mobola plum (Parinari curatellifolia)

AUTHOR(S): Joulain, D.; Casazza, A.; Laurent, R.; Portier, D.; Guillamon, N.; Pandya, R.; Le, M.; Viljoen, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Division, Robertet S.A., Grasse, F-06131, Fr.

SOURCE: State-of-the-Art in Flavour Chemistry and Biology, Proceedings of the Wartburg Symposium on Flavour Chemistry and Biology, 7th, Eisenach, Germany, Apr. 21-23, 2004 (2004), 487-490. Editor(s): Hofmann, Thomas; Rothe, Manfred; Schieberle, Peter. Deutsche Forschungsanstalt fuer Lebensmittelchemie: Garching, Germany.
CODEN: 69HCQQ; ISBN: 3-00-015809-X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB The volatile flavor components of Mobola plum (Parinari curatellifolia), a native fruit of Southern Africa, have been isolated by a vacuum headspace concentration method. The concentrate was analyzed by hyphenated gas chromatog. techniques, including GC-MS and GC-FTIR, together with other GC-coupled detection devices for the specific and selective detection of nitrogen- and sulfur-containing compds. A total of 88 components was identified. Of these compds., 12 contain nitrogen, including 2-aminobenzaldehyde and phenylacetaldoxime which are detected for the first time in an edible fruit. In addition, 2 unusual nitrated compds. have been identified, including optically active (2-nitrobutyl)-benzene.

IT 60-12-8, 2-Phenylethanol 94-47-3,

Phenylethyl benzoate

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(volatile flavor constituents of fruits from Parinari curatellifolia)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:252937 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:405864

TITLE: Volatile Flavor Constituents of Fruits from Southern Africa: Mobola Plum (Parinari curatellifolia)

AUTHOR(S): Joulain, Daniel; Casazza, Andre; Laurent, Raymond; Portier, David; Guillamon, Nadine; Pandya, Rajesh; Le, Ming; Viljoen, Alvaro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Division, Robertet S.A., Grasse, F-06131,

Fr.
 SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (2004),
 52(8), 2322-2325
 CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The volatile flavor components of Mobola plum (Parinari
 curatellifolia), a native fruit of Southern Africa, have been isolated
 by a vacuum headspace concentration method. The concentrate was analyzed by
 hyphenated gas chromatog. techniques, including gas chromatog.
 (GC)/mass spectrometry (MS) and GC/Fourier transform IR (FTIR),
 together with other GC-coupled detection devices for the specific and
 selective detection of nitrogen- and sulfur-containing compds. A total of
 88 components were identified. Of these compds., 12 contain nitrogen,
 including 2-aminobenzaldehyde and phenylacetaldoxime, which are
 detected for the first time in an edible fruit. In addition, 2 unusual
 nitrated compds. were identified, including optically active
 (2-nitrobutyl)benzene, which is a new natural product. Quant. and
 sensory data of the new compds. are provided.
 IT 60-12-8, 2-Phenylethanol 94-47-3,
 Phenylethyl benzoate
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (flavor volatiles of mobola plum)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
 RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 2003
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:668725 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:393210
 TITLE: An endophytic Gliocladium sp. of Eucryphia
 cordifolia producing selective volatile
 antimicrobial compounds
 AUTHOR(S): Stinson, Merritt; Ezra, David; Hess, Wilford M.;
 Sears, Joe; Strobel, Gary
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Sciences, Montana State
 University, Bozeman, MT, 59717, USA
 SOURCE: Plant Science (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2003),
 165(4), 913-922
 CODEN: PLSCE4; ISSN: 0168-9452
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB An endophytic isolate of Gliocladium sp. was obtained from the
 Patagonian Eucryphiacean tree-Eucryphia cordifolia, known locally as
 "ulmo". The fungus was identified on the basis of its morphol. and
 aspects of its mol. biol. This fungus produces a mixture of volatile
 organic compds. (VOC's) lethal to such plant pathogenic
 fungi as Pythium ultimum and Verticillium dahliae, while other
 pathogens were only inhibited by its volatiles. Some of the same
 volatile bioactive compds. exuded by Gliocladium sp. such as
 1-butanol, 3-methyl-, phenylethyl alc. and acetic
 acid, 2-phenylethyl ester, as well as various
 propanoic acid esters, are also produced by Muscodor albus, a well
 known volatile antimicrobial producer. In fact, M. albus was used as
 a selection tool to effectively isolate Gliocladium sp. since it is
 resistant to VOC's produced by M. albus. However, the primary
 volatile compound produced by Gliocladium sp. is 1,3,5,7-

10/617497

cyclooctatetraene or [8]annulene, which by itself, was an effective inhibitor of fungal growth. The authenticated VOC's of Gliocladium sp. were inhibitory to all, and lethal to some test fungi in a manner that nearly mimicked the gases of Gliocladium sp. itself. This report shows that the production of selective volatile antibiotics by endophytic fungi is not exclusively confined to the Muscodor spp.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:667423 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:34706

TITLE: Fragrance chemistry and pollinator affinities in Nyctaginaceae

AUTHOR(S): Levin, R. A.; Raguso, R. A.; McDade, L. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, 85721, USA

SOURCE: Phytochemistry (2001), 58(3), 429-440

CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We present results of dynamic head-space collections and GC-MS analyses of floral and vegetative fragrances for 20 species in three genera of Nyctaginaceae: *Acleisanthes*, *Mirabilis* and *Selinocarpus*. Most of the species included in this study are either hawkmoth or noctuid moth-pollinated. A wide variety of compds. were observed, including mono- and sesquiterpenoids, aroms. (both benzenoids and phenylpropanoids), aliphatic compds., lactones, and nitrogen-bearing compds. Intraspecific variation in fragrance profiles was significantly lower than interspecific variation. Each species had a unique blend of volatiles, and the fragrance of many species contained species-specific compds. The fragrance profiles presented here are generally consistent with previous studies of fragrance in a variety of moth-pollinated angiosperms.

IT 60-12-8, 2-Phenylethanol 94-47-3, Phenethyl benzoate

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (fragrance chemical and pollinator affinities in Nyctaginaceae)

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:205869 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:205869

TITLE: Electrochemical reduction of **organic compounds**. 1. Condensation reactions of acetonitrile using electrochemically generated bases

AUTHOR(S): Kistenbruegger, Lothar; Mischke, Peter; Voss, Juergen; Wiegand, Gabriele

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem. Biochem., Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg, D-2000/13, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Liebigs Annalen der Chemie (1980), (3), 461-71

CODEN: LACHDL; ISSN: 0170-2041

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB The electrochem. reduction of alkyl benzoates in dry MeCN yields benzoylacetonitrile [614-16-4]. Methyl-3-cyano-2-hydroxy-2-phenylpropionate [73641-15-3] is obtained from methyl-phenylglyoxalate [15206-55-0] under the same conditions. Analogously, β -(dialkylamino)cinnamonnitriles can be obtained from N,N-dialkylthiobenzomides. N,N-Dimethylbenzamide [611-74-5] yields β -(dimethylamino)cinnamonnitrile [73641-16-4] on electroredn. in the presence of azobenzene [103-33-3] as a probase by catalytic generation of MeCN anions.

IT 60-12-8P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in alkobenzoate electrochem. reduction in acetonitrile with acetonitrile condensation)

IT 94-47-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, electrochem., in acetonitrile, benzoylacetonitrile from)

L23 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:420672 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:20672

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:4168b-c

TITLE: Experimental study of refractivities

AUTHOR(S): Grange, Jean; Albiser, Guy; Fousse, Henri

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Nancy, Fr.

SOURCE: Cahiers de Physique (1962), No. 137, 35-44

CODEN: CAPHAI; ISSN: 0366-5291

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Using bond refractivities proposed by Mallemann (M., et al., CA 45, 8312b) formulas were derived for molar refractivity and values were calculated for alkanes, alkynes, conjugated dienes, carbonyl, halides, and azides. Agreement was within 1% for cyclic and straight chain alkanes up to C40.

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol

(molar refractivity of, calcn. of)

L23 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:14705 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:14705

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:2848d-i, 2849a-e

TITLE: Ternary systems of liquid carbon dioxide

AUTHOR(S): Francis, Alfred W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, NJ

SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry (1954), 58, 1099-1114

CODEN: JPCHAX; ISSN: 0022-3654

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 48, 6222a. Mutual solubilities of liquid CO₂ with each of 261 other substances are reported. Nearly half of these were miscible with CO₂. Density observations show contractions of 10 to 15% on mixing. Data are given for the following binary systems with CO₂: acetal, acetaldehyde, acetamide, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, acetonitrile, acetophenone, acetyl chloride, acrolein, acrylonitrile, aldol, AlCl₃, 2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, tert-amyl alc., aniline, o-anisidine, anisole, benzylideneacetone, benzaldehyde, benzene, benzoic anhydride,

benzonitrile, benzophenone, BzCl, benzyl alc., benzyl benzoate, bibenzyl, biphenyl, bright stock, Br, bromoform, butane, sec-Bu alc., tert-Bu alc., butanone, Bu ether, Bu oxalate, Bu phthalate, Bu stearate, butyraldehyde, Ca(NO₃)₂, camphor, caproic acid, caprylic acid, carbitol, CS₂, CCl₄, castor oil, Cellosolve, chloral hydrate, Chlorex, chloroacetic acid, chloroacetone, o-chloroaniline, m-chloroaniline, chlorobenzene, 2-chloroethanol, 2-chloroethyl acetate, CHCl₃, chloromaleic anhydride, 1-chloronaphthalene, o-chlorophenol, p-chlorophenol, 2-chloro-6-phenylphenol, α-chloropropionic acid, cinnamaldehyde, cinnamyl alc., o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, crotonaldehyde, crystal oil, cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, Decalin, 1-decene, 1-decyl alc., diacetone alc., di-sec-butylbenzene, p-dichlorobenzene, bis(2-chloroethyl) ether, bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether, 2,4-dichlorophenol, α,α-dichlorotoluene, bis(2-cyanoethyl)amine, N,N-diethylacetamide, N,N-diethylaniline, diethylene glycol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, N,N-diethylformamide, p-dimethoxybenzene, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylaniline, N,N-dimethylformamide, mixed dimethylnaphthalenes, 2,2-dimethylpentane, 2,5-dimethylpyrrole, 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, p-dioxane, diphenylamine, N,N'-diphenylethylenediamine, diphenylmethane, dipropylene glycol, dodecane, ethane, 2-ethoxyethanol, Et acetate, Et acetoacetate, EtOH, N-ethylaniline, Et anthranilate, Et benzoate, N-ethyl-N-benzylaniline, Et₂CO₃, Et chloroacetate, Et chloroformate, ethylene bromide, ethylene diformate, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, Et₂O, Et formate, 2-ethylhexanol, Et lactate, Et maleate, Et oxalate, p-ethylphenol, Et phenylacetate, Et phthalate, Et salicylate, Et succinate, Et₂SO₄, eugenol, formamide, formanilide, formic acid, fuel oil, furfural, furfuryl alc., gasoline, glycerol, heptaldehyde, heptane, heptyl alc., hexadecane, 2,5-hexanedione, hexyl alc., hydrocinnamaldehyde, H₂S, o-hydroxybiphenyl, 2-hydroxyethyl acetate, β-hydroxypropionitrile, indene, I, isocaproic acid, isopropyl alc., isopropyl ether, kerosine, lactic acid, lauric acid, limonene, LiCl, lubricating oil, maleic anhydride, HgCl₂, mesityl oxide, MeOH, 2-methoxybiphenyl, 2-methoxyethanol, 1-methoxynaphthalene, Me acetate, methylal, n-methylaniline, Me benzoate, methylcyclohexane, p-methylcyclohexanol, methylene iodide, Me formate, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, Me phthalate, Me salicylate, Me₂SO₄, monoacetin, morpholine, naphthalene, 1-naphthylamine, o-nitroanisole, nitrobenzene, o-nitrobiphenyl, o-nitrochlorobenzene, nitroethane, nitromethane, 1-nitronaphthalene, o-nitrophenol, 1-nitropropane, o-nitrotoluene, p-nitrotoluene, octadecane, 1-octadecene, 2-octanone, oleic acid, oleum, olive oil, p-oxathiane, paraffin wax, paraldehyde, p-phenetidine, phenol, phenylacetic acid, phenylacetone, phenylacetonitrile, phenylcyclohexane, **phenylethanol**, phenylethanolamine, Ph₂O, phenylhydrazine, Ph isocyanide, Ph phthalate, Ph salicylate, PCl₃, phthaloyl chloride, 2-picoline, pinacol, pinene, piperonal, propane, propionaldehyde, propylene, propylene glycol, pyridine, resorcinol, salicylaldehyde, saligenin, AgNO₃, SnCl₄, succinonitrile, SO₂, H₂SO₄ (95%), sulfuryl chloride, tetrabromoethane, tetradecane, tetrahydrofurfuryl alc., Tetralin, thiophene, thioxane, thymol, toluene, o-toluidine, m-toluidine, p-toluidine, mixed tolunitriles, transformer oil, triacetin, tri-sec-butylbenzene, α,α,α-trichlorotoluene, triethylene glycol, 2,2,3-trimethylbutane, urea, valeraldehyde, water, 3,5-xlenol, 3,4-xylidine. Triangular graphs were presented for 464 ternary systems involving the above listed components and liquid CO₂. Several novel types were observed including those with 3 sep. binodal curves and several with a binodal band across 2 sides of the triangle

and a sep. binodal curve on the third side. Another system had 3 plait points although 1 pair of components was miscible. CO₂ has a strong homogenizing action upon pairs of other liquids at moderate concns., but a precipitating action at higher concns. In contrast to most solvents it has a selectivity against dicyclic hydrocarbons. Cosolvents were necessary to make these unusual properties effective in solvent extraction of hydrocarbon mixts.

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol
(systems with liquid CO₂)

L23 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:43571 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:43571

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7802e-g

TITLE: Synthetic organic compounds as scabicides

AUTHOR(S): Eddy, G. W.

SOURCE: Abstr. World Med. (1949), 6, 460

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Some 30 preps. which had shown some action against body lice were tested (as emulsions or solns.) on patients with scabies. A single application (not preceded by a bath) was used and the patients examined after 24-48 hrs. No live mites were found after the use of 9 of the formulations, but some of them showed objectionable features. The 4 most promising compds. were: benzyl salicylate, Me (o-tert-butylphenoxy)acetate, Me (3-methyl-4-isopropylphenoxy)acetate, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthol butyrate.

L23 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:43570 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:43570

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7802e-g

TITLE: Synthetic organic compounds as scabicides

AUTHOR(S): Eddy, G. W.

SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1949), 12, 117-23

CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Some 30 preps. which had shown some action against body lice were tested (as emulsions or solns.) on patients with scabies. A single application (not preceded by a bath) was used and the patients examined after 24-48 h. No live mites were found after the use of 9 of the formulations, but some of them showed objectionable features. The 4 most promising compds. were: benzyl salicylate, Me (o-tert-butylphenoxy)acetate, Me (3-methyl-4-isopropylphenoxy)acetate, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthol butyrate.

L23 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:6800 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:6800

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:1305e-i,1306a-d

TITLE: Solubility of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate and thorium nitrate tetrahydrate in organic solvents at 20°

AUTHOR(S): Yaffe, L.
 SOURCE: Can. J. Research (1949), 27B, 638-45
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 41, 7477e. A determination was made of the solubility of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I) and $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (II) in various organic solvents at 20° . In all cases I was more soluble than II. Hydrocarbons did not dissolve either to an appreciable extent. Addition of a ketone, aldehyde, or alc. group enhanced the solubility considerably. The simpler the compound the greater was the solubility of I and II in any given family. An excess of I or II was sealed and agitated with 25 cc. of solvent in a centrifuge tube for 24 h. or more at $20^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$. Samples were centrifuged to remove solid before anal. Th was determined by converting an aliquot to the oxide; U, colorimetrically. Ethers used as solvents with solubility in g./100 cc. for I and II, resp., were: di-Et Cellosolve, 102, 6.8; dimethyldioxane, 92, 30.0; Et₂O, 74, 17.0; Et hexyl Cellosolve, 68, 6.9; di-Bu Cellosolve, 49, 6.4; di-Bu Carbitol, 44, 8.8; $(\text{C}_9\text{H}_{19})_2\text{O}$, 17, -; Bu₂O, 16, -; xanthyl ether, 14, -; Am₂O, 11, 0.02; hexyl ether, 9, 0.08; $(\text{iso-Pr})_2\text{O}$, 9, -; $(\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHMe})_2\text{O}$ (Carbide and Carbon) 5, 0.4; and isoamyl ether, AmOPh, p-tert-AmC₆H₄OMe, BrCH₂CH₂OEt, BrCH₂CH₂CH₂OPh, MeOPh, 4-tert-amyl-2-chlorophenyl Me ether, m(o and p)cresyl Me ethers, $(\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHMe})_2\text{O}$ (Eastman Kodak), $(\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$, $(\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$, cineole, Me ether of eugenol, di-Me ether of resorcinol, all less than 0.1. Corresponding alc. values were: $(\text{BuOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$, 90, 75.9; isobutylcarbinol, 57, 30.0; diethylcarbiol, 57, 0.1; AmOH, 55, 7.3; 2-ethylbutyl alc., 49, 9.0; methylamyl alc., 43, -; n-C₇H₁₅OH, 43, -; capryl alc., 37, 8.1; geraniol, 36, -; $\text{CH}_2\text{BrCHBrCH}_2\text{OH}$, 32, 4.8; hendecanol, 27, 5.5; and tetradecanol, 13, 0.37. Corresponding ester values were: EtOCH₂CH₂OAc, 125, -; Et acetylglycollate, 110, 30.0; EtOAc, 82, -; Bu Cellosolve acetate, 77, -; BuOAc, 68, 6.5; iso-PrOAc, 64, 20.0; sec-BuOAc, 61, 9.0; HCO₂Am, 56, 30.0; EtCO₂Bu, 55, 27.5; iso-AmOAc, 55, 18.0; iso-BuOAc, 50, 16.0; Et sebacate, 48, -; AmOAc, 46, 9.2; Bu adipate, 40, -; Bu sebacate, 37, 2.1; EtCO₂Am, 37, -; PhCH₂CH₂OAc, 35, -; PhCH₂CO₂Me, 33, -; iso-Bu propionate, 31, -; vinyl acetate, 31, 2.5; iso-Am propionate, 27, -; Am succinate, 25, -; PrCO₂Am, 25, 4.3; iso-Am formate, 24, 20.0; BuCO₂Am, 21, 4.2; geranyl acetate, 16, -; C₂O₄Bu₂, 9, 0.03; iso-Am caproate, 7, 2.4; and iso-Am oxalate, C₃H₇CO₂CH₂Ph, Bu Cellosolve oleate, Bu salicylate, Et laurate, Et myristate, linalyl acetate, PhCH₂CH₂OBz, iso-PrOBz, BuNO₃, Ph₂(p-tert-BuC₆H₄)PO₄, (p-tert-BuC₆H₄)₂PhPO₄, (o-ClC₆H₄)₂PhPO₄, all less than 0.1. Corresponding ketone values were: cyclohexanone, 105, -; MeCOEt + 15% xylene, 100, 75.0; Et₂CO, 76, -; iso-BuCOMe, 75, 26; MeCOAm, 68, 17.0; and $(\text{iso-Pr})_2\text{CO}$, 41, 6.6. Corresponding aldehyde values were: AcH, 42, -; citronellal, 34, -; anisaldehyde, 27, -; and PrCHO, 22, 0.49. Corresponding hydrocarbon values were: $(\text{iso-Pr})_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Me}$, 1-C₅H₁₀, C₆H₆, p-iso-PrC₆H₄Me, linalool, isopentene, petr. ether, PhMe, turpentine, xylene, all less than 0.1. Corresponding substituted-hydrocarbon values were: MeNO₂, 64, 0.04; $(\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$, 57, 8.2; 1-PrNO₂, 8, -; 2-PrNO₂, 4, -; PhNO₂, 1.5, -; $(\text{Bu}_2\text{N})_2\text{CO}$, 6.0, 6.0; iso-AmBr, m-ClC₆H₄Et, Cl₂Et₂C₆H₂, PhCH₂Cl, CCl₄, ClCH(NO₂)Et, MeCCl(NO₂)Me, MeCHClNO₂, CHCl₃, Cl₂C₆H₄, EtCCl₂NO₂, C₂H₄Br₂, C₂H₄I₂, CBr₄, Cl₂CHCHCl₂, Cl₂C: CHCl, Et₂NH, hydroxyethylethylenediamine, Am₃N, triethanolamine, piperidine, quinoline, (2-hydroxyethyl)-o-toluidine, 2-BrC₅H₄N, Am₂C₆H₃OH, and 2,4,6-Cl(tert-Am)₂C₆H₂OH all less than 0.1.

IT 94-47-3, Phenethyl alcohol, benzoate (preparation of)

L23 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:6212 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:6212

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:1222f-i,1223a-e,1224a-b

TITLE: More effective mosquito repellents tested at the Orlando, Fla., Laboratory, 1942-47

AUTHOR(S): Travis, B. V.; Morton, F. A.; Jones, Howard A.; Robinson, J. H.

SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1940), 42, 686-94
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Some 4300 organic materials were screen-tested as repellents for adult mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*, *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*) by a described human forearm method (Granett, C.A. 34, 7035.1; M. et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Entomol. Plant Quarantine E-733, 10-11, 22-235(1947)). The following compds. were effective for 5 or more hrs. against *A. aegypti*: acetyl- α -oximinoacetoacetic acid, ethyl ester*; N-allyl-4-methylhexahydrophthalimide (I); m-aminobenzoic acid, Et ester; N-n-amyacetanilide*; N-amybutoxyacetamide (Indimide A)*; N-(n-amy)imide of 1,2-dicarboxy-3,6-endomethylene-4-cyclohexene*; N-(mixed monoamy)imides of 1,2-dicarboxy-3,6-endomethylene-4-cyclohexene (II); N-(n-amy)succinimide; benzoic acid, 1,3-propanediol monoester (III); N-isobutylhexahydrophthalimide; N-sec-butylhexahydrophthalimide; N-isobutyl-4-methylhexahydrophthalimide*; N-n-butylpropionanilide (IV); N-isobutyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide*; n-capric acid*; 2-(2-carboxyethyl)-2-ethylhexanal; p-chlorobenzylfurylcarbinol; o-chloro- α -(trichloromethyl)benzyl alc.*; citronellic acid (V); α -(2-cyanoethyl)- α -ethylbutyraldehyde; 2-cyclohexylcyclohexanol (VI); N-cyclohexylmethallyloxyacetamide; β -Decalol*; N,N-diethylglutaramic acid, Me ester (VII); N,N-diethylsuccinamic acid, sec-Bu ester*; N,N-diethylsuccinamic acid, Pr ester; 2,6-dimethyl-3-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)tetrahydropyran; N,N-diisopropyladipamic acid, Me ester; N,N-dipropylsuccinamic acid, sec-Bu ester (VIII); N,N-diisopropylsuccinamic acid, Pr ester*; N,N-diisopropylsuccinamic acid, iso-Pr ester; 2,5-endomethylene-6-methylhexahydrobenzyl diethylene glycol ether*; 2-ethylhexaldehyde glyceryl acetal; 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol; 4-ethyl-3,5-octanediol; fenchloic acid*; glycerol monoisoamy ether; hexaldehyde glyceryl acetal*; α -hydroxyisobutyric acid, 2-phenylethyl ester*; 1-hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 2-butoxyethyl ester; 3-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-2-propen-1-ol*; 1-hydroxycyclopentaneacetic acid, cyclohexyl ester; 2-(p-methoxyphenyl)ethanol; α -methyl- β -hydroxy- β -phenylpropionic acid, Et ester (IX); 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthol; 2-nitro-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol butanal acetal; 2-nitro-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol crotonaldehyde acetal*; 2-phenylcyclohexanol*; 1-phenyl-2-cyclohexen-1-ol; β -phenyl- β -hydroxybutyric acid, iso-Pr ester (X) *; β -phenyl- β -hydroxypropionic acid, iso-Pr ester*; phthalic acid, dimethyl ester (standard)*; phthalic acid, Me Et ester*; propionic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanediol monoester; N-isopropyl-4-methylhexahydrophthalimide*; N-n-propyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide*; 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthol*; 2,4,4-trimethyl-3,5-octanediol; dl-tropic acid, Me ester; hendecylic acid. Compds. I to X were less repellent than dimethyl phthalate to *A. aegypti*, but only compds. XI, XII, and XIII were more repellent than dimethyl phthalate to *A. quadrimaculatus*. Compds., marked *, were superior to

2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, the most effective standard repellent for *A. aegypti*. Another group of 303 materials is listed which were effective for 3-5 hrs. against *A. aegypti*. When all compds. were listed according to chemical class, the following order of repellence was obtained: effective 5 hrs. or more - amides, imides > esters, lactones = alcs. including phenols > ethers, acetals > acids, anhydrides > halides = nitro compds. > amines = nitriles = other N compds. (azo, azoxy, hydrazo, nitroso, thiocyanates, oximes, etc.) > miscellaneous materials (hydrocarbons, S compds., P compds., natural products, material of unknown composition). The latter group gave zero repellence. Materials effective 3 to 5 hrs. - esters, lactones > amides, imides > ethers, acetates > alcs. including phenols > amides > nitriles > acids and anhydrides, aldehydes, ketones, halides, nitro compds., other N compds. > all others.

L23 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:28065 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:28065

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:5150d-g

TITLE: Physical properties of some organic insect repellents

AUTHOR(S): Svirbely, W. J.; Eareckson, W. M., III; Matsuda, K.; Pickard, H. B.; Solet, I. S.; Tuemmler, W. B.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1949), 71, 507-9

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The d., viscosity, **solubility** in H₂O, surface tension, and interfacial tension against water were measured at 35° for 37 organic insect repellents. nD₂₅ is also given. In 12 instances b.p. data are presented. The compds. studied were: cyclohexyl acetoacetate, Me anthranilate, o-EtOC₆H₄CHO, cyclohexyl and tetrahydrofurfuryl benzoates, o (and p) -MeOC₆H₄CH₂OH, benzyl ether, di-Et bicyclo[2.2.1]-5-heptene-2,3-dicarboxylate and its cis-di-Me ester, iso-Pr cinnamate, Et α-cyanocyclohexaneacetate, 1-hydroxycyclopentyl cyclohexanecarboxylate, 2-phenylcyclohexanol, N-butyl-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, 4-(p-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-m-dioxane, 5-methyl-5-nitro-2-propyl-m-dioxane, 6-methyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-3-methanol, 2-hexyl-4-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-hexyl-4-methoxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane, PhOCH₂CH₂OAc, S(CH₂CH₂OAc)₂, β-methyl-β-phenylglycidic acid, PrCH(OH)CHEtCH₂OH, PhCH(OH)CH₂CO₂Et, Me₂CHCOOCH₂CH₂Ph, di-Bu dl-malate, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthol, (EtCO₂CH₂CH₂)₂CH₂, p-iso-PrC₆H₄CH₂CH₂OH, di-Me phthalate, N-sec-butylphthalimide, 3-(1,3-dimethylbutoxy)-1,2-propanediol, 2-(2-cyclohexyloxypropoxy)propanol, Et₂NOCCH₂CH₂CO₂Pr, Pr₂NOCCH₂CH₂CO₂Et, N-amylsuccinimide.

L23 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:11815 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:11815

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:2397d-h

TITLE: Mechanism of oxidation with chromic acid

AUTHOR(S): Waters, Wm. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Oxford, UK

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1946) 1151-4

CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769

10/617497

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB From a study of the mechanism of the autoxidation of tetralin (I) (C.A. 41, 640f), it was suggested that CrO₃ acts as an autoxidation chain starter by abstracting a H atom from I and forming a free radical which immediately combines with O. A qual. survey has been made of the behavior of various **organic compds.** (PhMe, p-O₂NC₆H₄Me, m- and p-C₆H₄Me₂, PhEt, iso-PrPh, Ph₂CH₂, Ph₃CH, fluorene, acenaphthene, anthracene, phenanthrene, Ph₂C:CHPh, trans-decalin, cyclohexane, oleic acid, PhCH₂CO₂H, PhCH₂OH, Ph(CH₂)₂OH, BuOH, sec-BuOH, tert-BuOH, AmOH, cyclohexanol, Ph₂CHOH, Et lactate, Ph₃COH, PhCH₂Ac, Bu₂O, iso-Pr₂O, PhOEt, EtAc, PhAc, menthone, cyclohexanone, α-tetralone, AcCH₂CO₂Et, and PhCH:CHCO₂Et), from which it is evident that O uptake during the course of oxidation of organic substances is a fairly regular phenomenon and that the normal mechanism of oxidation by CrO₃ is that of H abstraction to give, as the initial product, a free neutral radical. The O uptake is regarded as a diagnostic test for the presence of these free radicals. O is absorbed by the reacting system only while the reduction of the CrO₃ is actually occurring. This is most marked with the alcs., in which the absorption of O is immediate but usually stops after 15-30 min.; it can be restarted by addition of CrO₃. The case of oxidation of an **organic compound** with CrO₃ does not follow the sequence of ease of proton removal; e.g., CH₂(CO₂Et)₂, PhCH₂CO₂Et, and NCCH₂CO₂Et resist oxidation at 40°. A list is given of other compds. not oxidized at 40°. The significance of these observations is discussed in relation to chemical structure.

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol
(oxidation of, by CrO₃)

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:18:21 ON 27 JUN 2006)

L24 7 S L21
L25 3 S L22
L26 5 S (L24 OR L25) NOT L15
L27 3 DUP REM L26 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-252014 [26] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-080485 [09]; 2005-160964 [17]; 2006-252013 [26]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-081923
TITLE: Antiperspirant composition in the form of antiperspirant stick used as anti-whitening product, has phenylethyl, benzyl or substituted benzyl ester as additive which is aryl carboxylic ester of **phenylethyl alcohol.**
DERWENT CLASS: D21 E14
INVENTOR(S): BERTZ, S H; GOMEZ, B; OROFINO, S A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISPI-N) ISP INVESTMENTS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2006067901	A1	20060330	(200626)*		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
Searcher	:	Shears	571-272-2528

US 2006067901 A1

US 2004-952949

20040929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-952949 20040929

AN 2006-252014 [26] WPIDS

CR 2005-080485 [09]; 2005-160964 [17]; 2006-252013 [26]

AB US2006067901 A UPAB: 20060502

NOVELTY - An antiperspirant composition comprises an active antiperspirant ingredient; and phenylethyl, benzyl or substituted benzyl ester as additive which is an aryl carboxylic ester of 2-phenylethyl alcohol, 1-phenylethyl alcohol or benzyl alcohol, which leaves a reduced visible white chalky residue on the skin of the user.

USE - The antiperspirant composition in the form of antiperspirant stick, lotion, cream, roll-on, solution or sol is used as an anti-whitening product.

ADVANTAGE - The invented antiperspirant composition leaves a reduced visible white chalky residue on the skin of the user.
Dwg.0/0

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004046213 EMBASE

TITLE: Volatile constituents of Malay rose apple [Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & Perry].

AUTHOR: Pino J.A.; Marbot R.; Rosado A.; Vazquez C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: J.A. Pino, Inst. Invest. Industria Alimenticia, Carretera del Guatao km 3 1/2, La Habana 19200, Cuba. jperez@iiaa.edu.cu

SOURCE: Flavour and Fragrance Journal, (2004) Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 32-35. .

Refs: 18

ISSN: 0882-5734 CODEN: FFJOED

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Feb 2004

Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2004

AB The volatile constituents of Malay rose apple fruits [Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & Perry] growing in Cuba were analysed by GC-MS and GC; 133 compounds were identified in the aroma concentrate, of which 2-phenylethanol and its esters (2-phenylethyl acetate, 2-phenylethyl isopentanoate, 2-phenylethyl benzoate and 2-phenylethyl phenylacetate) were found to be the major constituents. By correlating odour thresholds with the concentrations of volatiles (odour unit values), the relative contribution of individual compounds in fruit aroma was assessed. The exotic aroma character of Malay rose apple is the interaction of rose (2-phenylethanol and its esters) and herbaceous (1-octen-3-ol) notes contributing to the complexity of the aroma. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:504071 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300505250

TITLE: An endophytic Gliocladium sp. of Eucryphia cordifolia

10/617497

producing selective volatile antimicrobial compounds.
AUTHOR(S): Stinson, Merritt; Ezra, David; Hess, Wilford M.; Sears, Joe; Strobel, Gary [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Sciences, Montana State University, 206 Ag BioSciences Building, Bozeman, MT, 59717, USA
uplgs@montana.edu
SOURCE: Plant Science (Oxford), (October 2003) Vol. 165, No. 4, pp. 913-922. print.
ISSN: 0168-9452 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Oct 2003
Last Updated on STN: 29 Oct 2003

AB An endophytic isolate of Gliocladium sp. was obtained from the Patagonian Eucryphiacean tree-Eucryphia cordifolia, known locally as "ulmo". The fungus was identified on the basis of its morphology and aspects of its molecular biology. This fungus produces a mixture of volatile **organic compounds** (VOC's) lethal to such plant pathogenic fungi as Pythium ultimum and Verticillium dahliae, while other pathogens were only inhibited by its volatiles. Some of the same volatile bioactive compounds exuded by Gliocladium sp. such as 1-butanol, 3-methyl-, **phenylethyl alcohol** and acetic acid, 2-**phenylethyl ester**, as well as various propanoic acid esters, are also produced by Muscodor albus, a well known volatile antimicrobial producer. In fact, M. albus was used as a selection tool to effectively isolate Gliocladium sp. since it is resistant to VOC's produced by M. albus. However, the primary volatile compound produced by Gliocladium sp. is 1,3,5,7-cyclooctatetraene or (8)annulene, which by itself, was an effective inhibitor of fungal growth. The authenticated VOC's of Gliocladium sp. were inhibitory to all, and lethal to some test fungi in a manner that nearly mimicked the gases of Gliocladium sp. itself. This report shows that the production of selective volatile antibiotics by endophytic fungi is not exclusively confined to the Muscodor-spp.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 27 JUN 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 JUN 2006 (20060624/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L28 48735 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUBILITY/CT
L29 567 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/CT

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

L30 3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L29

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003166009 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12682992
 TITLE: Determination of the fractions of the stoichiometric displacement parameter Z.
 AUTHOR: Wang Yan; Geng Xin-du
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Shaanxi Province Key Laboratory of Modern Separation Science, Institute of Modern Separation Science, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069, China.
 SOURCE: Se pu = Chinese journal of chromatography / Zhongguo hua xue hui, (2002 Nov) Vol. 20; No. 6, pp. 481-5. Journal code: 9424804. ISSN: 1000-8713.
 PUB. COUNTRY: China
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200308
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Apr 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Aug 2003
 Entered Medline: 8 Aug 2003
 ED Entered STN: 10 Apr 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Aug 2003
 Entered Medline: 8 Aug 2003
 AB Based on the stoichiometric displacement theory for adsorption (SDT-A) of solute, an equation expressing the linear relationship between the affinity of the solute to the adsorbent (beta a), and the logarithm of the molar concentration of the solvent in bulk solution (log alpha D), was derived. The terms n and q values (moles of the solvent separately released from the adsorbent and solute as one mole of solute is adsorbed), that are the fractions of the stoichiometric parameter Z ($Z = n + q$), were obtained from this quantitative relationship. The derived equation was tested by the derivatives of benzene under different methanol concentrations by frontal analysis of reversed-phase liquid chromatography (RPLC) and satisfactory results were obtained. Moreover, the terms n and q were tested with the presented method, and also examined by the combination of the SDT-A with stoichiometric displacement theory for retention (SDT-R). Both n and q were further validated to follow the homologue rule. More moles of the solvent were released by the adsorbent than by the solute ($n > q$) and the n value increases when the group attached to benzene was nonpolar.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002647297 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12405779
 TITLE: Production in large quantities of highly purified hydroxytyrosol from liquid-solid waste of two-phase olive oil processing or "Alperujo".
 AUTHOR: Fernandez-Bolanos Juan; Rodriguez Guillermo; Rodriguez Rocio; Heredia Antonia; Guillen Rafael; Jimenez Ana
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Biotechnology Departament, Instituto de la Grasa (CSIC), Avenida Padre Garcia Tejero 4, Apartado 1078, 41012 Sevilla, Spain.. jfbg@cica.es
 SOURCE: Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, (2002 Nov 6) Vol. 50, No. 23, pp. 6804-11. Journal code: 0374755. ISSN: 0021-8561.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200212
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Oct 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2002
 Entered Medline: 26 Dec 2002

ED Entered STN: 31 Oct 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2002
 Entered Medline: 26 Dec 2002

AB The effect of hydrothermal treatment of two-phase olive waste (alperujo) on the solubilization of hydroxytyrosol was studied. Different conditions of saturated steam were assayed. A high amount of hydroxytyrosol was solubilized and increased with increasing steaming temperature and time, reaching 1.4-1.7 g/100 g of dry alperujo. The effect of acidic (H₂SO₄) and basic (NaOH) catalysts was also evaluated. Acid-catalyzed treatment was more effective at milder conditions, whereas the alkali-catalyzed conditions were not very suitable. In the present study, the extracted hydroxytyrosol was purified by means of a new, simple, and inexpensive chromatographic system, under international patent application (PCT/ES02/00058). From 1000 kg of alperujo, with 70% humidity, can be obtained approximately 4.5-5 kg of hydroxytyrosol. After a purification process, at least 3 kg of hydroxytyrosol, at 90-95% purity, would be obtained. The purified compound was identified by HPLC/UV and (1)H and (13)C NMR analyses, and its antioxidant activity was tested on refined olive oil without antioxidants by Rancimat method. The oxidative stability of refined olive oil was increased by a factor of 1.71 in the presence of 100 ppm of hydroxytyrosol.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999035837 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9818431
 TITLE: Use of detergents and high contents of organic solvents for simultaneous quantitation of ionic and nonionic drugs by electrokinetic chromatography.
 AUTHOR: Cifuentes A; Bernal J L; Diez-Masa J C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Valladolid, Spain.
 SOURCE: Journal of chromatography. A, (1998 Oct 16) Vol. 824, No. 1, pp. 99-108.
 Journal code: 9318488. ISSN: 0021-9673.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
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 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 30 Nov 1998

ED Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 30 Nov 1998

AB Buffers containing high percentages of organic solvents, typically 50% of acetonitrile and/or methanol, together with sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) are employed for the separation and quantitation by electrokinetic chromatography (EKC) of analytes found in a nasal spray. Solutes consist of benzalkonium chloride, a family of highly positive compounds, and 2-phenylethanol and beclomethasone dipropionate, which are electrically neutral and poorly soluble in aqueous buffers. It is observed that the effect of both concentration

of SDS and temperature on the separation depends on the organic solvent used and the solute nature. It is also observed that SDS-solute interaction for neutral and cationic compounds are weaker in the presence of high contents of acetonitrile than in methanol. Concentration of SDS, temperature, and organic solvent nature and content, allow one to modify the selectivity of the separation when neutral and ionic species have to be simultaneously determined. The optimization of EKC conditions enables the analysis of compounds in less than 5 min. A one-step sample treatment consisting of centrifugation of the nasal spray solved in acetonitrile, together with the referenced optimum separation conditions enable the reproducible quantitation of the analytes. Relative standard deviation values of inter-day migration times lower than 2.45% are obtained (R.S.D.n = 12), while R.S.D.n = 12 values for inter-day peak areas were lower than 6.32%.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 27 JUN 2006

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=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:40 ON 27 JUN 2006)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:36:47 ON 27 JUN 2006

E "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/CN 5
L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE"/CN
E "2-PHENYLETHYL TOLUATE"/CN 5
E "2-PHENYLETHYL TOLUATE"/CN 5
E "DI-2-PHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
E "DI-2-PHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
E "2-DIPHENYLETHYL PHTHALATE"/CN 5
L2 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 13330-42-2/RN
D CN
L*** DEL 0 S 203586-50-2/RN
L3 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 203587-50-2/RN
D CN
L4 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 500286-29-3/RN
D CN
L5 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:39:56 ON 27 JUN 2006

L6 263 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (W)
(ET OR ETHYL)) (W) (BENZOATE OR TOLUATE)
L7 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON DI (1W) (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (W)
(ET OR ETHYL)) (W) PHTHALATE
L8 3916 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (W) (ET
OR ETHYL)) (W) ESTER
L9 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND (SOLUBILIS? OR
SOLUBILIZ?)
L10 52416 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUBILIZATION+ALL/CT

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:50:18 ON 27 JUN 2006

L11 83 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND (SOLUBILIT? OR
DISSOLUT? OR DISSOL#)
D KWIC
D KWIC 2-3
L12 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND (ORGANIC OR ORG) (W) (COMPOUND
OR COMP##)
D KWIC
L13 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND L10
L14 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR L12 OR L13

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:06:48 ON 27 JUN 2006

D L2 IDE
D L3 IDE
D L4 IDE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:49 ON 27 JUN 2006

D QUE L9
D QUE L12
D QUE L13
D L14 1-12 .BEVSTR

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:06:52 ON 27
JUN 2006

L15 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
L16 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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L*** DEL 0 S L13
L17 7 DUP REM L15 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D 1-7 IBIB ABS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:09:34 ON 27 JUN 2006
E "2-PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/CN 5
L18 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "2-PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:10:15 ON 27 JUN 2006
L19 54522 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR (PHENYLETHYL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (W
) (ET OR ETHYL) OR PHENETHYL) (W) (ALC OR ALCOHOL) OR PEA OR
PHENETHANOL OR (PH OR PHENYL) (1W) ETHANOL OR PHENYLETHANOL
L20 263 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L7 OR L8) AND L19
L21 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ORGANIC OR ORG) (W) (COMPOUND
OR COMP##)
L22 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (L10 OR SOLUBILIZ? OR SOLUBILIS
? OR SOLUBILIT? OR DISSOLUT? OR DISSOL#)
D QUE L21
D QUE L22
L23 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L22) NOT L14
D 1-15 .BEVSTR

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:18:21 ON 27
JUN 2006
L24 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21
L25 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22
L26 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L25) NOT L15
L27 3 DUP REM L26 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D 1-3 IBIB ABS

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:21:36 ON 27 JUN 2006
E PHENYLETHYL BENZOATE/CT 5
E SOLUBILIZER/CT 5
E SOLUBILITY/CT 5
L28 48735 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUBILITY/CT
E PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL/CT 5
L29 567 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHENYLETHYL ALCOHOL"/CT
L30 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L29
D KWIC

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 27 JUN 2006
D QUE
D 1-3 .BEVERLYMED

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 27 JUN 2006

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 JUN 2006 HIGHEST RN 889573-50-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 JUN 2006 HIGHEST RN 889573-50-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
*****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.
*
*****
```

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMI for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Jun 2006 VOL 145 ISS 1

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Jun 2006 (20060626/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 JUN 2006 (20060624/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DA

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

```
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html
```

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the

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MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 21 June 2006 (20060621/ED)

FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 27 Jun 2006 (20060627/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 JUN 2006 <20060623/UP>

MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200640 <200640/DW>

DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf> <<<

>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
<http://www.scientific.thomson.com/cm/dwpienhancements> <<<

FILE CONFSCI

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 10 Apr 2006 (20060410/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 22 Jun 2006 (20060622/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS

FILE COVERS 1985 TO 26 JUN 2006 (20060626/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

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FILE JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>

FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 22, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.
USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER
DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE CABA

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 2 Jun 2006 (20060602/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for deta

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 22 Jun 2006 (20060622/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE KOSMET

FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 JUN 2006 <20060602/UP>

FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<